

## FOLIA TAXONOMICA 19. TYPIFICATIONS IN *DILKEA* (PASSIFLORACEAE)

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### ABSTRACT

The types for the name of two species of *Dilkea* (Passifloraceae) are designated and the obscure name *Dilkea helleborifolia* is discussed.

### RÉSUMÉ

Les types de deux noms d'espèces de *Dilkea* (Passifloracées) sont désignés et le nom obscur *Dilkea helleborifolia* est discuté.

### Typifications in *Dilkea* Mast.

***Dilkea johannesii*** Barb. Rodr., *Vellozia* ed.1, 1:24, pl. 10. 1888; ed. 2, 1:22 & 80 (caption); 3: t. 10. 1891. (**Fig. 1**). TYPE: BRAZIL. AMAZONAS: Manaus (LECTOTYPE, here designated: Barbosa Rodrigues 3: t. 10, 1891).

*Dilkea ulei* Harms, *Verhandl. Bot. Verein. Brandenburg* 48:184. 1906. TYPE: BRAZIL. AMAZONAS: Manaus, Feb 1901, E.H.G. Ule 5381a (LECTOTYPE, here designated: MG; HOLOTYPE: B, destroyed in 1943). About the fate of the Berlin (B) collections during WWII, see Hiepko (1987).

Although not as well-known as the destruction of the herbarium in Berlin in 1943, the loss of the herbarium of the Botanical Museum of Amazonia in Manaus had a serious impact on the nomenclature of Amazonian plants. According to Mori and Castaño Ferreira (1987), João Barbosa Rodrigues was the first and last director of the Botanical Museum of Amazonia in Manaus. When he was nominated director of the Museum in Rio de Janeiro in 1890, soon the Botanical Museum of Amazonia was closed and ultimately all the herbarium specimens were lost. Among those, all Barbosa Rodrigues types collected before 1890 but one found later in a book, were lost.

The first edition of *Vellozia* (Barbosa Rodrigues 1888) had so many errors that Barbosa Rodrigues stopped the publication (Barbosa Rodrigues 1891a) and destroyed the copies at hand. The second edition corrected most of the errors. The botanical illustrations (Barbosa Rodrigues 1891b) are reprints of Barbosa Rodrigues original artwork, and in the case of *D. johannesii*, "tabula nostra X" cited above is the only original element still extant. It is diagnostic with drawings and diagrams of the flower, fruit, and ovule. Therefore I designate here tabula/estampa X (Fig. 1) as the lectotype of *Dilkea johannesii* Barb. Rodr. 1888, dedicated to his son João Barbosa Rodrigues Jr.

### An overlooked name in *Dilkea*

Barbosa Rodrigues (1891b) said that the genus *Dilkea* was described by Masters in "Flora Baziliensis" (sic) in 1872 with two species, *D. retusa* and *D. acuminata*, and two more added late, *D. helleborifolia* (as "helliborifolia") and *D. wallisii*, and that he (Barb. Rodr.) is adding one more (*D. johannesii*, see above). In fact Masters described *Dilkea* and the first two species in 1871. In "Flora Brasiliensis," Masters (1872) gave a treatment of the Passifloraceae where *Dilkea* is on columns 533–535 (columns, not pages are numbered), and *Passiflora* on 542–622. Then, also in 622, he described two species under "Curae posteriores," *Dilkea wallisii* and *Passiflora helleborifolia* (as "helliborifolia") after illustrations from Wallis. *Dilkea helleborifolia* is probably an illegitimate name as one could argue that there was no intent to make a new combination, merely a mistake on the genus. In any case, *Passiflora helleborifolia* Wallis ex Mast. and *D. helleborifolia* are synonyms of *P. pedata* L. 1753 as noted by Killip (1938) for the former. As far as I know, nobody cited *D. helleborifolia* since 1891.

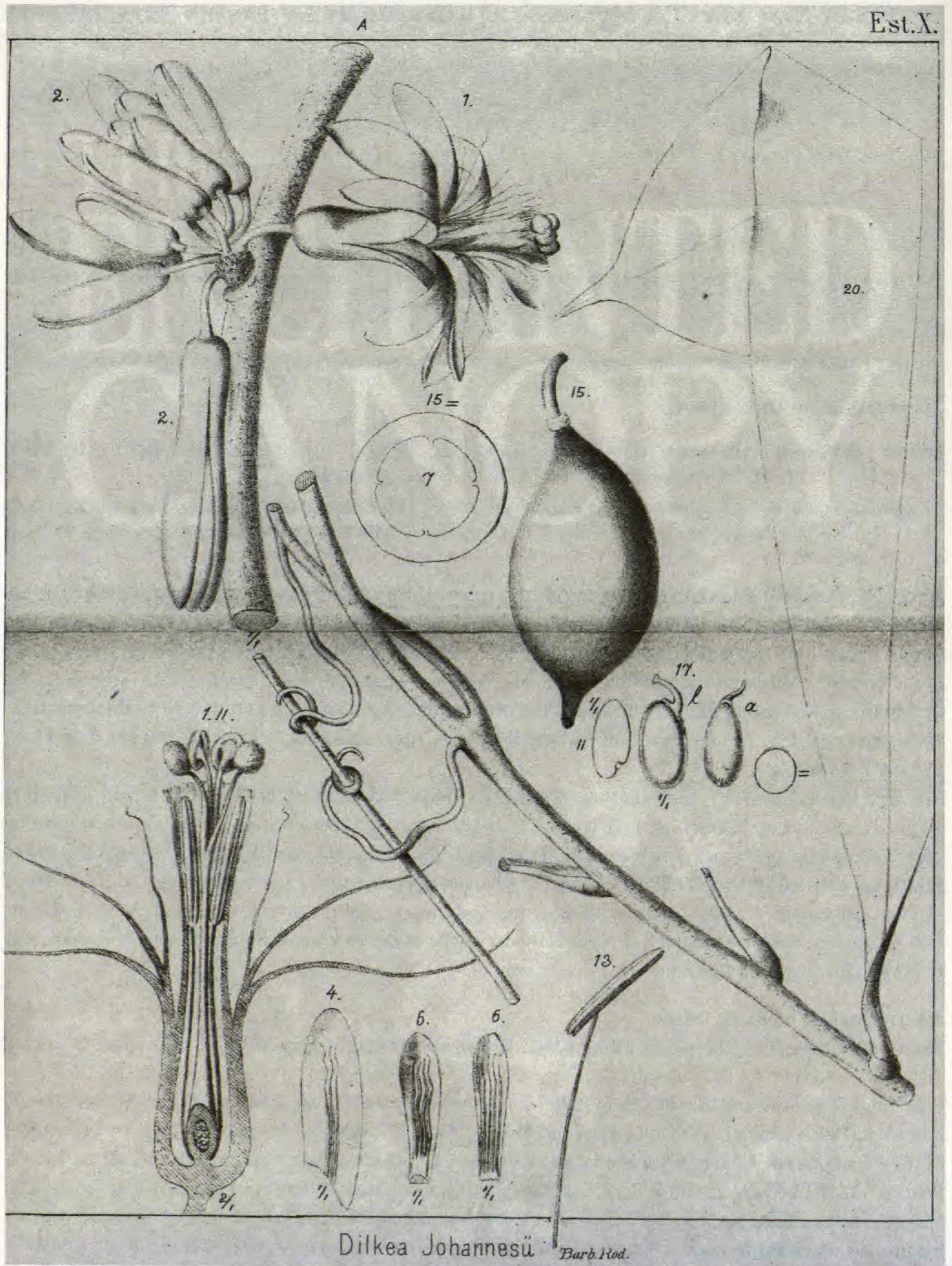


FIG. 1. Estampa 10, lectotype of *Dilkea johannesii* Barb. Rodr.: 1. Open flower in a fascicle on woody stem; 1//. Flower cut open longitudinally; 2. Flower buds; 4. Sepal; 6. Petals; 13. Stamen; 15. Fruit; 15=. Fruit cut transversally; 17. Seeds frontal and lateral views, and longitudinal and transversal cuts; 20. Leaf on a climbing stem with tendrils. In the original print, the frame is 25.5 × 20 cm.

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